L Number	Hits	Search Text	DB	Time stamp
1	19926	("3" adj2 ("OH" or "-OH" or hydroxyl))	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	2003/04/04 21:13
2	20769	("3" adj2 ("OH" or "-OH" or hydroxyl))	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	2003/04/04 21:14
3	4550	(("3" adj2 ("OH" or "-OH" or hydroxyl))) and ((remov$4 or lack$3) SAME ("OH" or "-OH" or hydroxyl))	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	2003/04/04 21:42
4	0	((("3" adj2 ("OH" or "-OH" or hydroxyl))) and ((remov$4 or lack$3) SAME ("OH" or "-OH" or hydroxyl))) and (fentron)	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	2003/04/04 21:20
5	19	((("3" adj2 ("OH" or "-OH" or hydroxyl))) and ((remov$4 or lack$3) SAME ("OH" or "-OH" or hydroxyl))) and fenton	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	2003/04/04 21:21
6	3	((((("3" adj2 ("OH" or "-OH" or hydroxyl))) and ((remov$4 or lack$3) SAME ("OH" or "-OH" or hydroxyl))) and fenton) and (adaptor or adapter)	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	2003/04/04 21:27
7	2	("6117634").PN.	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	2003/04/04 21:23
8	1621	((("3" adj2 ("OH" or "-OH" or hydroxyl))) and ((remov$4 or lack$3) SAME ("OH" or "-OH" or hydroxyl))) and (fragment or fragmented or fragmentation)	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	2003/04/04 21:27
9	150	((((("3" adj2 ("OH" or "-OH" or hydroxyl))) and ((remov$4 or lack$3) SAME ("OH" or "-OH" or hydroxyl))) and (fragment or fragmented or fragmentation)) and (adaptor or adapter)	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	2003/04/04 21:27
10	147	(((((("3" adj2 ("OH" or "-OH" or hydroxyl))) and ((remov$4 or lack$3) SAME ("OH" or "-OH" or hydroxyl))) and (fragment or fragmented or fragmentation)) and (adaptor or adapter)) not (((((("3" adj2 ("OH" or "-OH" or hydroxyl))) and ((remov$4 or lack$3) SAME ("OH" or "-OH" or hydroxyl))) and fenton) and (adaptor or adapter))	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	2003/04/04 21:28
11	1	((((((("3" adj2 ("OH" or "-OH" or hydroxyl))) and ((remov$4 or lack$3) SAME ("OH" or "-OH" or hydroxyl))) and (fragment or fragmented or fragmentation)) and (adaptor or adapter)) not (((((("3" adj2 ("OH" or "-OH" or hydroxyl))) and ((remov$4 or lack$3) SAME ("OH" or "-OH" or hydroxyl))) and fenton) and (adaptor or adapter))) and (hydroxyl adj1 radical)	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	2003/04/04 21:29

12	146	((((((("3" adj2 ("OH" or "-OH" or hydroxyl))) and ((remov$4 or lack$3) SAME ("OH" or "-OH" or hydroxyl))) and (fragment or fragmented or fragmentation)) and (adaptor or adapter)) not (((((("3" adj2 ("OH" or "-OH" or hydroxyl))) and ((remov$4 or lack$3) SAME ("OH" or "-OH" or hydroxyl))) and fenton) and (adaptor or adapter))) not (((((((("3" adj2 ("OH" or "-OH" or hydroxyl))) and ((remov$4 or lack$3) SAME ("OH" or "-OH" or hydroxyl))) and (fragment or fragmented or fragmentation)) and (adaptor or adapter)) not (((((("3" adj2 ("OH" or "-OH" or hydroxyl))) and ((remov$4 or lack$3) SAME ("OH" or "-OH" or hydroxyl))) and fenton) and (adaptor or adapter))) and (hydroxyl adj1 radical))	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	2003/04/04 21:29
13	87	(((((((("3" adj2 ("OH" or "-OH" or hydroxyl))) and ((remov$4 or lack$3) SAME ("OH" or "-OH" or hydroxyl))) and (fragment or fragmented or fragmentation)) and (adaptor or adapter)) not (((((("3" adj2 ("OH" or "-OH" or hydroxyl))) and ((remov$4 or lack$3) SAME ("OH" or "-OH" or hydroxyl))) and fenton) and (adaptor or adapter))) not (((((((("3" adj2 ("OH" or "-OH" or hydroxyl))) and ((remov$4 or lack$3) SAME ("OH" or "-OH" or hydroxyl))) and (fragment or fragmented or fragmentation)) and (adaptor or adapter)) not (((((("3" adj2 ("OH" or "-OH" or hydroxyl))) and ((remov$4 or lack$3) SAME ("OH" or "-OH" or hydroxyl))) and fenton) and (adaptor or adapter))) and (hydroxyl adj1 radical))) and exonuclease	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	2003/04/04 21:42
14	0	(((((((("3" adj2 ("OH" or "-OH" or hydroxyl))) and ((remov$4 or lack$3) SAME ("OH" or "-OH" or hydroxyl))) and (fragment or fragmented or fragmentation)) and (adaptor or adapter)) not (((((("3" adj2 ("OH" or "-OH" or hydroxyl))) and ((remov$4 or lack$3) SAME ("OH" or "-OH" or hydroxyl))) and fenton) and (adaptor or adapter))) not (((((((("3" adj2 ("OH" or "-OH" or hydroxyl))) and ((remov$4 or lack$3) SAME ("OH" or "-OH" or hydroxyl))) and (fragment or fragmented or fragmentation)) and (adaptor or adapter)) not (((((("3" adj2 ("OH" or "-OH" or hydroxyl))) and ((remov$4 or lack$3) SAME ("OH" or "-OH" or hydroxyl))) and fenton) and (adaptor or adapter))) and (hydroxyl adj1 radical))) and exonuclease) and ((remov$4 or lack$3) NEAR("OH" or "-OH" or hydroxyl))	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	2003/04/04 21:43
15	1814	(sonicate sonication sonicated) and (adaptor adaptor) and (PCR or amplif$5)	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	2003/04/04 21:44
16	331	((sonicate sonication sonicated) and (adaptor adaptor) and (PCR or amplif$5)) and ((sonicate sonicated sonication) SAME (fragment$4))	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	2003/04/04 21:44
17	331	(((sonicate sonication sonicated) and (adaptor adaptor) and (PCR or amplif$5)) and ((sonicate sonicated sonication) SAME (fragment$4))) and (DNA RNA nucleic)	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	2003/04/04 21:45

18	213	((((sonicate sonication sonicated) and (adaptor adaptor) and (PCR or amplif$5)) and ((sonicate sonicated sonication) SAME (fragment$4))) and (DNA RNA nucleic)) and (nuclease exonuclease)	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	2003/04/04 21:48
19	266	(adaptor adapter) NEAR (fragment$5)	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	2003/04/04 21:46
20	4609	adaptor adapter) SAME(fragment$5	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	2003/04/04 21:46
21	4609	(adaptor adapter) SAME (fragment$5)	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	2003/04/04 21:46
22	73	(((((sonicate sonication sonicated) and (adaptor adaptor) and (PCR or amplif$5)) and ((sonicate sonicated sonication) SAME (fragment$4))) and (DNA RNA nucleic)) and (nuclease exonuclease)) AND (adaptor adapter) SAME (fragment$5)	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	2003/04/04 21:48
23	213	(((sonicate sonication sonicated) and (adaptor adaptor) and (PCR or amplif$5)) and ((sonicate sonicated sonication) SAME (fragment$4))) and (nuclease exonuclease)	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	2003/04/04 21:48
24	73	((((sonicate sonication sonicated) and (adaptor adaptor) and (PCR or amplif$5)) and ((sonicate sonicated sonication) SAME (fragment$4))) and (nuclease exonuclease)) AND (adaptor adapter) SAME (fragment$5)	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	2003/04/04 21:57
25	8	(((((sonicate sonication sonicated) and (adaptor adaptor) and (PCR or amplif$5)) and ((sonicate sonicated sonication) SAME (fragment$4))) and (nuclease exonuclease)) AND (adaptor adapter) SAME (fragment$5)) and (sonicat$5 SAME (nuclease exonuclease))	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	2003/04/04 21:58

FILE 'BIOSIS, MEDLINE, EMBASE, EMBAL, SCISEARCH, BIOTECHDS, CAPLUS'
ENTERED AT 23:02:05 ON 04 APR 2003
L1 7 S (DOUBLE()(ADAPTER? OR ADAPTOR?))
L2 2 DUP REM L1 (5 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
L3 31 S (DOUBLE()STRANDED()(ADAPTER? OR ADAPTOR?))
L4 1 S L3 AND SONICAT?
L5 4068 S SONICAT? AND DNA
L6 45 S L5 AND (EXONUCLEASE OR (EXONUCLEASE()III))
L7 46 S L5 AND (EXONUCLEASE? OR (EXONUCLEASE()III))
L8 211 S L5 AND (EXONUCLEASE? OR (EXONUCLEASE()III) OR NUCLEASE?)
L9 2 S L8 AND (ADAPTOR? OR ADAPTER?)
L10 2 DUP REM L9 (0 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
L11 2366 S (ADAPTOR? OR ADAPTER?) AND (PCR OR AMPLIF?)
L12 103 S L11 AND (EXONUCLEASE? OR (EXONUCLEASE()III) OR NUCLEASE?)
L13 72 S L12 AND (FRAGMENT?)
L14 61 DUP REM L13 (11 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
L15 48 S L14 AND PRIMER?
L16 47 S L15 NOT L10

L16 ANSWER 20 OF 47 BIOTECHDS COPYRIGHT 2003 THOMSON DERWENT AND ISI
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998-01892 BIOTECHDS
TITLE: Adaptor PCR for the specific amplification of unknown DNA fragments; single-specific primer polymerase chain reaction
AUTHOR: Willems H
CORPORATE SOURCE: Inst.Hyg.Infec.Dis.Anim.Giessen
LOCATION: Institute for Hygiene and Infectious Diseases of Animals, Frankfurter Str. 89-91, D-35392 Giessen, Germany.
SOURCE: BioTechniques; (1998) 24, 1, 22,24,26
CODEN: BTNQDO
ISSN: 0736-6205
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

TI Adaptor PCR for the specific amplification of unknown DNA fragments; single-specific primer polymerase chain reaction
AB A new method for amplifying unknown DNA fragments from a complex mixture of genomic DNA without reamplifying is based on single-specific primer polymerase chain reaction (PCR) (SSP-PCR) and degradation of ds DNA and has been used to identify NotI-linking clones in mapping of the Coxiella burnetti chromosome.. . . sequence data are only partially available or to screen sites for transposons, insertion elements or pathogenicity

islands. In an example, SSP-PCR was performed on C. burnetti total DNA, restricted with Sau3A and ligated to Sau3A adaptors with phage T4 DNA-ligase. Excess DNA adaptors were removed. SSP-PCR was performed for 40 cycles using a C. burnetti-specific primer and the resultant was digested with exonuclease-III. The mixture was subjected to ds PCR using a C, burnetti and adaptor DNA primer for 35 cycles. The purified PCR product was sequenced and the data used to construct a C. burnetti-specific primer derived from the formerly unknown DNA fragment. (9 ref)

CT SINGLE-SPECIFIC PRIMER POLYMERASE CHAIN REACTION METHOD, ADAPTOR, APPL. UNKNOWN FRAGMENT DNA AMPLIFICATION, COXIELLA BURNETTI MAPPING BACTERIUM DNA PRIMER (VOL.17, NO.5)

FILE 'BIOSIS, MEDLINE, EMBASE, EMBAL, SCISEARCH, BIOTECHDS, CAPLUS'
ENTERED AT 19:59:03 ON 04 APR 2003
L1 4235678 S DNA OR NUCLEIC OR RNA OR OLIGONUCLEOTIDE?
L2 41330 S L1 AND ("-OH" OR "OH" OR HYDROXYL)
L3 4869 S L2 AND FRAGMENT?
L4 14 S L3 AND (ADAPTOR? OR ADAPTER?)
L5 13 DUP REM L4 (1 DUPLICATE REMOVED)
L6 1220 S L2 AND FENTON?
L7 10 S L6 AND (EXONUCLEASE()III)
L8 2 DUP REM L7 (8 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
L9 2 S L8 NOT L5
L10 0 S L6 AND (ADAPTOR? OR ADAPTER?)
L11 17 S L6 AND (PCR OR AMPLIF?)
L12 8 DUP REM L11 (9 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
L13 4127 S L2 AND ((REMOVE? OR REMOV? OR LACK?) AND ("OH" OR "-OH" OR H
L14 82 S L13 AND (EXONUCLEASE()III)
L15 0 S L14 AND (ADAPTOR? OR ADAPTER?)
L16 30 DUP REM L14 (52 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
L17 30 S L16 NOT L11
L18 339 S L3 AND (3()HYDROXYL)
L19 39 S L18 AND EXONUCLEASE?
L20 14 DUP REM L19 (25 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
L21 14 S L20 NOT L12
L22 14 S L20 NOT L9

L5 ANSWER 2 OF 13 BIOTECHDS COPYRIGHT 2003 THOMSON DERWENT AND ISI
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003-06142 BIOTECHDS
TITLE: Preferential nucleic acid synthesis reaction of selected regions of target nucleic acids, by using a blocking agent which preferentially binds templates which are not desirable when amplifying the nucleic acids
;
DNA primer for preferential DNA synthesis
AUTHOR: HOEFER M; KRANZ H; KLINK M
PATENT ASSIGNEE: LION BIOSCIENCE AG
PATENT INFO: EP 1253205 30 Oct 2002
APPLICATION INFO: EP 2001-109971 24 Apr 2001
PRIORITY INFO: EP 2001-109971 24 Apr 2001; EP 2001-109971 24 Apr 2001
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
OTHER SOURCE: WPI: 2003-077619 [08]
TI Preferential nucleic acid synthesis reaction of selected regions of target nucleic acids, by using a blocking agent

which preferentially binds templates which are not desirable when amplifying the nucleic acids;

DNA primer for preferential DNA synthesis

AB DERWENT ABSTRACT:

NOVELTY - Nucleic acid (NA) synthesis reaction of selected regions of target nucleic acids (tNAs) from a group of two different tNAs, comprising combining in a reaction mixture, two different tNAs, polymerase, additionally. . . exposing reaction mixture to temperature at which NAs are synthesized by polymerase, is new.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - Preferentially synthesizing nucleic acids, comprising: (a) combining in a reaction mixture, at least two different tNAs with at least one nucleotide triphosphate, polymerase,. . . (M), comprising one or more amplification primers, and a blocking agent.

BIOTECHNOLOGY - Preferred Method: The NA template is RNA and the polymerase present has the capability to reverse transcribe RNA into DNA, or the template is a DNA. The method further comprises at least a second amplification primer which is capable of binding the complementary strand of the strand that the first amplification primer binds. The blocking agent is a nucleic acid molecule comprising a nucleic acid sequence which is sufficiently complementary to the tNA in order for it to bind and which can not be. . . end. The blocking agent binds 3-prime to at least one of the amplification primers present in the reaction. The blocking nucleic acid molecule carries a 5' modification, preferably a phosphate and/or an amino group, which prohibits the polymerase from either 5' exonucleolytic attack on the blocking agent or its strand displacement. The blocking nucleic acid molecule carries a 3' modification such as a phosphate group, amino group, biotin group, a nucleotide lacking an -OH group at the C-3 position of the ribose and/or a terminally inverted 3' end nucleotide. The blocking nucleic acid molecule is present in the reaction at a molar ratio of 1:1-100:1 in excess of the amplification primers. The polymerase is Pwo DNA polymerase and/or Pfu DNA polymerase which lacks 5'-3' exonuclease activity and/or strand displacement capability.

USE - The method is useful for nucleic acid synthesis reaction of one or more selected regions of one or more tNAs from a group of at least two different tNAs. The method is especially useful for creating DNA libraries. (All claimed.)

L17 ANSWER 26 OF 30 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1997:181289 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 126:259706
TITLE: Method of site-directed mutagenesis using long primer-unique site elimination and exonuclease III

AUTHOR(S): Nicolas, G.; Pedroni, S.; Fournier, C.; Gautero, H.; Lecomte, M.-C.
CORPORATE SOURCE: INSERM U409, Faculte de Medecine Xavier Bichat, Paris, Fr.
SOURCE: BioTechniques (1997), 22(3), 430-434
CODEN: BTNQDO; ISSN: 0736-6205
PUBLISHER: Eaton
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
TI Method of site-directed mutagenesis using long primer-unique site elimination and exonuclease III
AB Long primer-unique site elimination (LP-USE) mutagenesis involves use of a selection mutagenic primer directed to a restriction site and of a target mutagenic primer carrying the desired mutation to generate by PCR a long primer for second strand synthesis, which was followed by ligation. Restriction enzymes, used to produce linearized wild-type plasmids (which transform less efficiently than the mutated plasmids lacking these sites), aid in selecting mutated plasmids after transformation in mismatch repair-deficient strains of Escherichia coli. The authors improve mutated plasmid recovery by treatment of linearized plasmids with exonuclease III to remove mononucleotides from recessed or blunt 3'-OH termini after treatment with the restriction enzyme. The authors used a selection primer to introduce a mutation into the unique BamKI site of plasmid pGEX-KG and backward primers to produce mutations in spectrin peptides.
ST site directed mutagenesis LPUSE exonuclease III; long primer unique site elimination exonuclease; restriction site elimination mutagenesis exonuclease III
IT Genetic methods
(LP-USE (long primer-uniq